(d) The aforesaid allegation was made on certain medicines being sold *via* the internet in the U.S.A.

(e) The Ayurvedic medicines which are being used in India are in accordance with the standards specified in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia published by the Govt. of India.

Coverage of PHCs in the villages

†2110. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages in the country which have Primary Health Centres (PHCs);

(b) the plan for providing basic health facilities in rest of the villages;

(c) whether adequate provision has been made in the budget;

(d) the expectations from State Governments and how much are being fulfilled; and

(e) the progress made in respect of assurance for opening of new AIIMS in Raipur, Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The health centres are opened on the basis of workload/caseload, distance and the following population norms:-

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
PHC	30,000	20,000
CHC	1,20,000	80,000

As on March, 2007, number of functional Primary Health Centres (PHCs) is 22,370. The average number of villages covered by a PHC is 29 as on March, 2007. The endeavour of the Government through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially to the vulnerable section wherein upgradation/ strengthening/ establishment of new Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres is an ongoing process depending upon the need on the basis of population, caseload and distance. The need is projected by the State/ UT Governments in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) that are approved by National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), infrastructure strengthening being the major thrust area under NRHM. Availability of funds has never been a constraint for NRHM.

(e) The following progress has been made for opening of AIIMS like institute at Raipur, Chhattisgarh:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- State Government has provided 100 acres of land and construction of boundary wall around the site has already been completed.
- IVRCL infrastructure has been selected as agency for construction of residential complex through open competitive bidding.
- M/s Hospitech Management Consultant (P) Ltd. has been selected as Design DPR Consultant for preparation of design for Medical College and Hospital Complex at Raipur site.
- The Layout/master plan for construction of medical college and hospital complex has been approved on 12-3-2008.
- The architectural design for Raipur site was evaluated by faculty of PGIMER for functional efficiency, The Energy Resources Institute (TERI) for green building concept and by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for Energy Conservation Building codes compliances.
- The project Management Committee approved preliminary architectural design for Raipur on 28.5.2008.
- Master Plan for setting up of AIIMS-like institution has been approved by Town and Country Planning Department of Chhattisgarh Government.

Verification of certificates of doctors by Medical Council of Delhi

†2111.SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently seven quack doctors were found in the Shantimukund Hospital, Delhi;

(b) whether keeping in view that incident the Government will take a decision to send the certificates of doctors working in all the Government and private hospitals to Medical Council of Delhi for verification;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check quack doctors in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) The State Medical Councils which grant registration to practitioners are empowered to take action against quacks. The provisions exist in Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to take action against unqualified unregistered practitioners of medicine. Any person who acts in contravention of the provisions can be punished with imprisonment and fine under respective Acts. Since the responsibility of enforcement of statutory provisions is that of concerned State Governments, no data on quacks is maintained by the Central Government. Under Central Government, degree of the doctors is verified from the competent authorities at the time of their appointment whenever required.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.